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SAN FERNANDO TAKEN.

OCCUPIED BY GENERAL MACARTHUR WITHOUT LOSS.

REBELS SET FIRE TO AND EVACUATE THE TOWN—LAWTON'S HARD CAMPAIGN—FIGHTING SOUTH OF MANILA.

Manila, May 5. 4:55 p. m.—Major-General MacArthur's division advanced to San Fernando to-day, and found that the place had been evacuated by the rebels, who left only a small detachment to cover their retreat by train. General MacArthur occupied the burning town without loss.

LAWTON FIGHTS AND ADVANCES.

Detailed reports of the work of Major-General Lawton's expedition show that harder fighting took place during the early part of this week than earlier accounts indicated. In the attack upon San Rafael the American forces were met with a heavy fire from a large number of rebels who were concealed in the jungle on all sides. It was only the adoption of the tactics followed in Indian fighting in the United States, every man for himself, that saved the division from great loss. General Lawton, as usual, was at the head of his line with his staff. Scott's battery demolished a stone-fortified trench at short range.

The insurgent leaders Gregorio and Pio del Pilar, who had eight hundred men in Baling, retreated when General Lawton approached the town. Chief of Scouts Young, with eleven men, entered Baling ahead of the army and rang the church bells to announce that they had possession of the city.

General Lawton, when attacking in force outside of Baling, saw women and children in the rebel trenches, and sent Captain Case in advance with a white flag to warn the insurgents to remove the non-combatants. When within five hundred yards of the trenches two volleys were fired at Captain Case's party.

Chief of Scouts Young, whose bravery at Baling was most notable, served as an Indian scout under Major-General O. O. Howard in his campaign in the Northwest in 1876. The work of Young's scouts was a feature of the expedition. On Wednesday twenty-three of them encountered a body of three hundred Filipinos beyond Baling and drove them until the 150 rounds of ammunition which the scouts carried they had only fifteen rounds left. They were about to retire when Lieutenant Boyd with a troop of the 4th Cavalry came up with them and chased the enemy into San Miguel.

There are two thousand Spanish prisoners in the hands of the Filipinos at San Miguel. They are served with 5 cents' worth of rice daily, and are compelled to work hard on the rebel defences. Several hundred of the Filipino wounded are at San Miguel.

The insurgents are sending their women and children to the Bataan Mountains.

A bold chief and one hundred men were captured at Baling. General Lawton, who is still at Baling, has released many of his prisoners.

ATTACK ON OVENSHINE'S LINE.

The rebels south of Manila attempted to rush through Brigadier-General Ovenshine's line last night. The attempt failed, but the rebels maintained a fusillade of musketry for the 4th Infantry Regiment for several hours. The demonstration was ineffectual beyond scaring the inhabitants of Malate.

The outposts of the Idaho and California regiments beyond San Pedro Macati were also attacked during the night.

CAMPAIGN SOUTH OF MANILA.

AMERICAN FORCE AMPLE FOR ANY EMERGENCY—REPORT FROM GENERAL OTIS.

Washington, May 5.—The continued rebel demonstrations south of Manila are causing no apprehension to War Department officials, as the brigades of Ovenshine and Hall are said to be ample for every emergency. Together they have about forty-six hundred men, besides the 9th and 12th Regular Infantry, which have just arrived at Manila. Ovenshine's brigade consists of the 4th and 14th Infantry, the 1st Washington, two battalions of the 1st Idaho, one battalion of the 1st California, and Dyer's and Hawthorne's batteries. Hall's brigade consists of the 17th Infantry and the 1st Wyoming.

In view of these sharp demonstrations to the south the work done by Lawton on his expedition to Laguna de Bay is receiving credit not heretofore accorded to it. One of the chief results of the expedition was to destroy the small craft by which the rebels might have crossed the lake and moved north on the rear of MacArthur's forces. Now they are hemmed in on a narrow strip of land between the lake and the ocean, unable to cross the lake, while the march is too long to circle the lake to the south. Thus the work of Lawton is holding the rebels, some nine thousand in number, to the south, leaving MacArthur free from danger of an attack in force from the rear.

The report that the Filipinos were trying to break through the American lines is evidence to the War Department that this force is becoming short of supplies. It is evidently General Otis's intention to remain on the defensive so long as he can keep this force separate from the main body of Aguinaldo's army. It is said that General Otis believes he can starve this southern army into submission. Malate is a suburb of Manila near the bay. The other point mentioned in the dispatch, San Pedro Macati, is between Manila and Laguna de Bay, and is one of the outposts which protect the waterworks.

The following dispatch from General Otis was received this morning:

Manila, May 5. Adjutant-General, Washington. Following casualties at San Tomas yesterday: One officer, Lieutenant Toggart, 20th Kansas, and four enlisted men killed; three officers and twenty-two enlisted men wounded. Among the wounded, General Funston, hand, slight. Lawton reports capture over 150,000 bushels rice, 265 tons sugar at Baling. Value of subsistence captured at Malolos one and one-half million dollars. Large captures of rice and corn belonging to enemy at other points. Insurgents destroyed the village of San Tomas, and last evening fired city of San Fernando. OTIS.

The records of the War Department do not contain the name of Lieutenant Toggart. The dead officer probably is William H. Toggart.

LIEUTENANT T'GAGART.

Coffeyville, Kan., May 5.—Second Lieutenant W. M. Toggart, of Company G, 20th Kansas Regiment, killed on Thursday in the Philippines, was a son of the late State Senator Daniel M. Toggart. He enlisted at Independence on May 3, 1898, and was chosen second lieutenant. Prior to his enlistment he was a principal in the Coffeyville schools. He was about twenty-four years old, and a very near relative of the late Senator. He was exceptionally popular. His mother lives on a farm near Liberty, six miles north of here, and received the news of her son's death by cable this morning.

SUCCESSOR TO COLONEL FUNSTON.

Topeka, Kan., May 5.—Colonel S. Metcalf, of Lawrence, junior major of the 20th Kansas Volunteers, was today appointed by Governor Stanley to succeed Colonel Frederick Funston, promoted.

FEW COMPLAINTS FROM SOLDIERS.

Chicago, May 5.—A press clipping bureau here received an order from the Anti-Imperialist League in the Philippines published in newspapers throughout the country for the purpose of seeing what complaints the volunteers made. Up to date there have been no complaints. The volunteers are in the Philippines, and in only three in-

stances was fault found with anything or anybody, and a wish expressed by the writer to return home.

THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. HE TELLS DR. SCHURMAN NOT TO IMPOSE HUMILIATING CONDITIONS ON THE INSURGENTS.

Washington, May 5.—The State Department to-day received a dispatch from President Schurman, of the Philippine Commission, giving the substance of the conference with the representatives of Aguinaldo, and asking for further instructions. While the text of the dispatch is not to be made public, Secretary Hay said that it showed a very satisfactory condition of affairs in the Philippines, and pointed to a settlement of the difficulties there.

The reply of the President to Mr. Schurman's dispatch, it is understood, said that he was anxious to have the peace negotiations concluded at the earliest possible moment, and to this end he desired that no unnecessary or humiliating conditions should be imposed on the insurgents.

It is believed in Administration circles that as soon as Aguinaldo is convinced of the sincerity of the American Government he will agree to a surrender. He will be required, however, to lay down his arms. This will be the principal condition, and until an agreement on this point is reached the negotiations will not make any progress toward a conclusion.

A DEMAND ON THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN SENDS SOMETHING LIKE AN ULTIMATUM—KRUGER'S REPLY.

London, May 5.—"The Outlook" in this week's issue publishes a dispatch from its Cape Town correspondent in which it is stated that the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has dispatched a firm worded demand upon the Transvaal Republic that it must observe its obligations to the Queen as the paramount power by securing peace and order within the republic. The demand, the dispatch says, is supplementary to the demand for the cancellation of the dynamite concession, and is taken to mean that the British Government deems that the time has come to invite President Kruger to observe the letter as well as the spirit of the London Convention. It is not stated how far the demand takes the form of an ultimatum, or if a period is fixed within which redress of the grievances of the Outlanders shall be made.

Cape Town, May 5.—The reply of President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic to the demand from the British Secretary of State for the Colonies for the cancellation of the dynamite concession is published here to-day. President Kruger contends that the concession is bona fide, and constitutes no breach of the London Convention. The Transvaal, President Kruger insists, is entitled to its opinion as to what is for the best interests of the republic. The amendment of the concession as asked by the British Government, the President adds, would be a breach of faith with regard to other parties.

AMERICAN INTERESTS SAFE.

UNAFFECTED BY THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT AS TO CHINA.

Washington, May 5.—Official assurances have been given to the Government that the agreement reached between Great Britain and Russia as to spheres of influence in China concerns only the two parties, and that in no manner does it affect the interests of the United States.

The agreement does not amount to a seizure of the lands in China defined as being within either of the two spheres, and even should any territory be acquired in them by either of the parties to this agreement, the United States, it has been announced, will not be the subject of any discrimination in commercial or trade matters. Such rights as are now possessed in treaty ports will continue to be enjoyed freely by the United States.

SPEECHES BY LORD ROSEBURY.

CRITICISES THE GOVERNMENT AND REBUKES THE RADICALS.

London, May 5.—The Earl of Rosebery, former Liberal Prime Minister and Lord President of the Council, addressing the London Liberal Club this evening and dilating upon the "present universal imperialism," said the Government was pursuing a curious method of fostering imperialism when it placed a tax upon Australian wines and offered "only a miserable contribution, tied up with irksome conditions, to the great Canadian and Australian proposal for an imperial cable." He added a scathing rebuke to the threats of the Radical members of the House of Commons to oppose the grant to General Lord Kitchener of the Sirdar in the Anglo-Egyptian campaign for the reconquest of the Sudan.

Later in the evening, when replying to a toast to his health in which the hope had been expressed that he would quickly return to active politics, Lord Rosebery said:

"The colonists are eagerly waiting the action of the Imperial Government in the settlement of the difficulties."

EIGHT FISHERMEN PROBABLY DROWNED.

FOUR STURGEON BOATS DRIVEN OUT TO SEA—ONE BODY WASHED ASHORE.

Bridgeton, N. J., May 5.—It is now almost certain that eight men were drowned in the terrific New Jersey early yesterday morning, accompanying the electric storm. The eight men are supposed to have been driven out to sea from Bay Side. On that morning the sturgeon fishers were caught out on the water when the storm broke, and many of them had exciting experiences. Each sturgeon boat has a crew of two men. All except four boats have come back and reported all well. Four boats being four doubtless captured. One body was washed ashore. It is that of Richard Ferry, of Camden. The fishers who are missing are all strangers from various places, attracted to Bay Side by the sturgeon fishing. No one here knows their names, nor even the name of the man who was with Ferry. The shores are being carefully watched for other bodies.

WARSHIPS TO ENFORCE FISHERY LAWS.

St. John's, N. F., May 5.—The British armed ship Alert will proceed to the treaty coast of Newfoundland Sunday to enforce the herring fishery laws in the interests of the French.

The British armed ship Buzzard will go to the island of St. Pierre, a part of the French colony of the south coast, and the British third-class cruiser Comus, the flagship, will come to St. John's within a month, and French lobster-catchers are already landing on the coast.

The colonists are eagerly waiting the action of the Imperial Government in the settlement of the difficulties.

DUKE OF ARCOS STARTS FOR WASHINGTON

Madrid, May 5.—The Duke of Arcos, the newly appointed Minister of Spain, started to-day upon his journey to his new post at Washington by way of Paris.

WILL SPEAK ON THE FORD BILL.

Albany, May 5.—Among those who have requested to be heard on the Ford Franchise Tax bill are Professor Benjamin Ide Wheeler, of Cornell University, and Thomas G. Shearman, of Brooklyn.

CUBAN POSTAL REFORMS.

UNITED STATES LAWS TO BE EXTENDED TO THE ISLAND.

DISGRUNTLED MILITARY SCHEMERS—GRATIFYING RESULTS OF AMERICAN SANITATION WORK IN HAVANA.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Havana, May 5.—A decree will probably be issued shortly making applicable to the Cuban postal service the laws now enforced against postal abuses in the United States. Governor-General Brooke has been convinced by the result of a recent prosecution in this city that some step of this sort is necessary to check improper uses of the mails. Two Cubans who were arrested and held in the police court for mailing indecent literature were discharged yesterday by a Spanish hold-over judge, on the ground that they had violated no known provision of the Criminal Code. The Department of Posts, which caused their arrest, was greatly scandalized at this decision, and brought the matter to the attention of the military authorities. An extension of the United States postal regulations to Cuba will insure prompt punishment for such offenses, and will also put an end to the traffic in lottery tickets, still more or less openly conducted here. Local newspapers continue to publish the advertisements of the San Dominican Lottery Company, and the postal authorities lack as yet authority to seize remittances sent through the mails to foreign gambling enterprises.

THE ANTI-GOMEZ DINNER.

The dinner given last night to ex-President Cisneros and General Mayra Rodriguez by the anti-Gomez military faction developed no sensational outbursts of anti-American oratory. The chief speakers were, of course, Manuel Sanguily and Juan Gualberto Gomez, the last-ditch leaders of the defunct Assembly. Sanguily indulged in some covert sneers at American motives, while Juan Gualberto emerged long enough from the obscurity in which he has been hidden since the Assembly hall at Cero was closed to say that as foreigners he would much more gladly welcome Spaniards to Cuba than Yankees. Since Sanguily and Gomez failed to float the preposterous \$20,000,000 army loan the American character has sadly darkened their estimation. All the anti-Gomez orators pleaded for native union and harmony, with themselves as the harmonizers, and General Gomez and his followers barred perpetually from the feast. The gathering is treated in a spirit of levity by the Havana press.

REPUTATED BY CESPEDES.

Colonel Cespedes, General Gomez's chief lieutenant, resents with good judgment, the ill-considered effort to push him to the front at this inopportune time as the Gomez party's candidate for the Presidency of the prospective Cuban Republic. Though young in war and politics, Colonel Cespedes evidently knows that many well-laid plans go awry through premature exploitation.

A NARROW SPANISH VIEW.

The Spanish press here continues to look askance at the reforms in procedure which are being grafted on the Latin criminal law. Both the "Diario de la Marina" and "La Union Española" deprecate the introduction of English common law rights and privileges in a community which, they declare, is not educated up to them. Spanish sovereignty has gone, but Spanish civilization, they assert, is still the only one possible or practicable in Cuba. This narrow view of Cuban character and Cuban adaptability is not shared, of course, by either the native or the English newspapers published here.

THE CLEANSING OF HAVANA.

The city's sanitary report for April shows only 617 deaths for that month. For the four months of 1899 the total of deaths is a little over two thousand, indicating a total for the year, of perhaps, seven thousand. This estimate ignores, of course, the possibility of an epidemic of yellow fever during the later rainy season. Only two deaths from this disease are reported for April, whereas tuberculosis was the cause of 102. The death rate of 1899 is, so far, less than half that of 1898. This is a striking tribute to American methods of surface sanitation, for so far, little or no sanitary work has really gone on beneath the surface. Yesterday there were as many births as there were deaths in Havana, a most unusual record.

DIELEASTS TO BE PROSECUTED.

Instructions have been given to the courts and the police to prosecute vigorously any persons engaging in duelling. This is not an American reform in the absolute sense, for the Spanish Code already contained laws prohibiting recourse to the field of honor.

REINA MERCEDES READY FOR HER TRIP.

SOME NAVIGATORS FEAR A REPETITION OF THE FATE OF THE MARIA TERESA.

Santiago de Cuba, May 5.—The former Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes, which was sunk in the channel of Santiago Harbor during the bombardment by Admiral Sampson's fleet on June 6, and which was recently raised, pumped out and brought to this city for repairs, left her moorings to-day and was towed to the centre of the harbor, in readiness to start for Newport News as soon as the repairs arrive.

Some practical navigators predict a repetition of the disaster which befell the Infanta Maria Teresa while on her way North if rough weather is encountered, but the Reina Mercedes looks seaworthy.

SHORT-LIVED STRIKE IN HAVANA.

Havana, May 5.—The stevedores here have instigated a strike for an advance of wages to \$3 a day in American money instead of \$2.50. An attempt to supply the places of the strikers with Chinese resulted in a severe fight. About one hundred Chinamen were employed, in spite of the opposition of the strikers. The Chinese asked General Lawton, the Military Governor of Havana, for protection for the laborers.

Major Scriven, of General Ludlow's staff, made short work of the strike when it was found that Government business was being affected and the sailing of the transport Havana delayed. He took the names of the ringleaders and then gave them five minutes to choose between resuming work and going to jail. The latter alternative they declined to face and the men were soon at work again.

FRENCH MINISTER RESIGNS.

M. DE FREYCINET DISPLEASED AT HIS TREATMENT IN THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

Paris, May 5.—M. Charles Louis de Freycinet, Minister of War, it is reported late to-night, has resigned in consequence of the reception given to his explanations in the Chamber of Deputies to-day regarding the suspension of the lectures of M. Duruy, a professor in the Ecole Polytechnique, after disturbances by his students.

The discussion was heated, and M. de Freycinet was freely heckled. He explained that Professor Duruy had written a pro-Dreyfus article which had irritated the students, whereupon the principal of the school, in the interest of good order, had suspended the lectures.

M. de Freycinet said that he fully approved the action of the principal. This announcement was greeted with loud cries of disapproval, and the Minister of War exclaimed that, inasmuch as it was impossible for him to speak, he would leave the tribune.

H. C. FRICK'S STATEMENT.

CARNEGIE INTERESTS NOT TO UNITE WITH OTHERS, HE SAYS.

BELIEF THAT THE GREAT COMBINATION WILL SOON BE ANNOUNCED—MR. CARNEGIE REPORTED TO HAVE RECEIVED \$100,000,000 TO \$150,000,000 FOR HIS HOLDINGS.

H. C. Frick yesterday gave the following statement to The Associated Press:

The current rumors that the Carnegie Steel Company (limited) and the H. C. Frick Coke Company contemplated combination with other steel interests are wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation and is now practically consummated, is the amalgamation under one corporate organization of all of the properties and interests of the Carnegie Steel Company (limited) and the H. C. Frick Coke Company and their subsidiary and allied organizations. Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest in the Carnegie Steel Company, and his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his great philanthropic works.

With reference to the charters which have been obtained in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there is nothing to say at present; but it should be understood that the Carnegie Steel Company has no change in the management of the various companies.

If by the Carnegie Steel Company and the H. C. Frick Coke Company and their subsidiary and allied organizations, Mr. Frick means solely the properties with which Andrew Carnegie has for years been prominently identified, it would seem that the amalgamation of those properties could have been as easily accomplished by Mr. Frick without leaving his home in Pittsburgh as by his coming to this city. But if Mr. Frick means by the expression quoted to include the companies in which Mr. Carnegie has recently been interested, his statement must be regarded as a practical confirmation of the generally believed report that a consolidation of the so-called "Carnegie interests" and the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company and the American Steel and Wire Company has been arranged, for it is known that Mr. Carnegie has been a large stockholder in the Tin Plate and National Steel Company, and John W. Gates, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, is authority for his statement that his corporation is to be a party to the big combination. Moreover, Mr. Frick has been in conference at the Holland House for several days this week with representatives of the Tin Plate, National Steel, Steel and Wire, Steel Hoop and Republic Iron and Steel companies, and it seems strange that a man as busy as he with the management of great corporations could have found time to devote to such conferences if the only combination at any time contemplated by him was that of the original Carnegie properties and interests.

The view was generally held in Wall Street yesterday that the Carnegie Steel Company, incorporated on Thursday at Trenton, with a nominal capital of \$2,000,000, represents really the amalgamation into one company of the various Carnegie properties, Andrew Carnegie's interests in them having previously been sold to his co-partners for a sum variously reported as \$100,000,000 and \$150,000,000; and that the new corporation would within a few days be consolidated in one giant company with the American Steel and Wire Company, the National Steel Company, the American Tin Plate Company, the American Steel Hoop Company, the Republic Iron and Steel Company, and the Rockefeller Mesaba Iron interests.

The Federal Steel Company is still outside the fold, but its president, ex-Judge Gary, started a day or two ago for Chicago, where W. H. Moore, representing the Tin Plate and National Steel companies, and Chairman Gates, of the Steel and Wire Board, already are, and it is generally thought that in time the Federal Steel Company will be found to be a member of the colossal combination which is now apparently nearing the incorporation stage.

Among the properties in which Mr. Carnegie has been so largely interested are the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, the Pittsburgh Bessemer Steel Works, the Lucy Furnaces, the Union Iron Mills, the Keystone Bridge Works, the H. C. Frick Coke Company, the Scotia Ore Mines, the Oliver Mining Company, the Pittsburg, Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad, and the Union Railroad.

Chicago, May 5.—"The Times-Herald" says: "John W. Gates, chairman of the Board of Directors of the American Steel and Wire Company, who has just returned from New York, has confirmed the rumor regarding the combination of all the large steel companies of the country, and made the assertion that the deal was as far-reaching as the ingenuity of the minds making it could conceive. The headquarters will be in New York, and, according to Mr. Gates, the capital stock will be between \$500,000,000 and \$800,000,000. The president of the new company, he added, would be H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, who has been so closely identified with Andrew Carnegie. Regarding the other officers he professed ignorance."

Not the least interesting phase of the deal will be the complete reorganization of the Carnegie from the steel industry and the placing of his mantle upon Mr. Frick. In speaking of this, Mr. Gates said that Mr. Carnegie would positively have no interest in the new concern, provided the terms he proposed to the new combine were accepted. "And I suppose they have been," he concluded, "else the combine would not now be an assured fact. Mr. Gates's company, the American Steel and Wire, was one of two concerns which held out against the combination until recently. The other is said to have been the Federal Steel Company. When asked about this, Mr. Gates said that the difficulty was a small one, and intimated that it was a matter of price. The new company will be ready for operation by July 1, when, if present plans are followed, offices will be opened."

MR. CARNEGIE VISITS THE COMMONS.

London, May 5.—Andrew Carnegie visited the House of Commons this evening and listened to the debate.

ASKED TO JOIN A SHIP-BUILDING TRUST.

BATH IRON WORKS MAY JOIN ONE FOR SELF-PROTECTION.

Bath, Me., May 5 (Special).—Inducements have been offered to the management of the Bath Iron Works, which constructs Government and other vessels, to join a shipbuilding trust. The Cramps at Philadelphia have already come in in favor of the trust. Superintendent today said:

"Why, the iron mills have formed a trust and doubled the price of iron. The ship-owners have formed a trust, and are attempting to dictate the terms for which we must build their ships. We are thus between two fires and must take some action in order to protect ourselves. While the officials of the Bath Iron Works would like to keep aloof from trusts of all kinds, we are forced to give the matter serious consideration. If an agreement is reached, I believe that it will result in good to Bath."

CABLE TO TOUCH AT THE AZORES.

Berlin, May 5.—The projected German cable will touch at the Azores, and will be worked by the Commercial Cable Company and the Postal Telegraph Company.

PELLOUX TO RECONSTRUCT A MINISTRY.

Rome, May 5.—General Luigi Pelloux, Premier and Minister of the Interior in the Italian Cabinet which resigned on Wednesday in consequence of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies touching the alleged handling of the Chinese question, has been charged by King Humbert with the reconstruction of the Ministry.

ACCEPTED BY H. T. SLOANE.

HE TAKES A RECONVEYANCE OF THE SEVENTY-SECOND-ST. HOUSE.

SAYS WHEN HE MADE THE CONVEYANCE TO MRS. SLOANE, NOW MRS. BELMONT, HE HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF FACTS SINCE PROVED IN HIS DIVORCE CASE.

Henry T. Sloane, who obtained a divorce from his wife the other day, a few hours before she became Mrs. Perry Belmont, has decided to accept her parting gift to him, the splendid house at No. 9 East Seventy-second-st. and all that it contains. This property he had decided to her last October at her earnest solicitation, he declares, and while placing implicit reliance upon her declarations touching the past and her assurances as to the future.

Mrs. Belmont, as reported in The Tribune at the time of her second marriage, deeded this property, at the alleged request of Mr. Belmont, to the State Trust Company, which was directed to reconvey it to Mr. Sloane if he decided, within thirty days, to accept it. If not, it was to be sold and the proceeds to be divided equally between their two daughters. Many of Mr. Sloane's friends felt sure he would not accept it, but would ignore the gift entirely. It is valued at \$450,000.

Mr. Sloane gives as one of his reasons for accepting the house the fact that when he deeded it to his wife he was wholly unaware of the facts, proof of which resulted in his obtaining the divorce. Had he known then he would not have given it to her. Under those circumstances, he says, he feels no hesitation in taking a reconveyance. He is also unwilling to have the toys and books of his children, which are included in the inventory, exposed for public sale.

Mrs. Belmont gave to the trust company an inventory of the contents of the house, which included many articles of great value. These were to go with the building—to Mr. Sloane or the auctioneer, as the case might be. She made only one condition, which was that Mr. Sloane should pay some private debts she had contracted. Mr. Sloane says these debts, which were recently incurred, amount to \$63,988.86, and that many valuable articles contained in the inventory have been removed from the house and cannot be found. Nevertheless, he will pay the \$63,988.86. Among the missing articles are paintings and bric-a-brac.

Mr. Sloane's formal acceptance of the gift was expressed in the following letter, sent yesterday to his solicitor, Augustus C. Brown, of No. 120 Broadway:

W. & J. Sloane, Carpets and Upholstery, Broadway, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Sts., May 5, 1899.

A. C. Brown, Esq.
Dear Sir: In response to your inquiry, I beg to say that I will accept the deed from the trust company of the premises in Seventy-second-st. with such personal property as has not been removed from the house since it has been out of my possession, and the \$63,988.86 in reconveyance of the payment of which, by the deed to the trust company, is made a condition of the transfer. This property was deeded to me by Mrs. H. T. Sloane on October 22, 1898, more than a month before my separation from her, the conveyance being made at her solicitation and in reliance upon her declarations touching the past and her assurances as to the future, and no one knows better than you how completely she relied upon me. I feel no hesitation in accepting the reconveyance of the house, notwithstanding the removal of many valuable articles since I transferred it, and the execution of a deed to pay private debts of the estate contracted by her.

I am also influenced by the fact that the inventory, which accompanies the deed to the trust company, assumes to embrace not only the books, but the furniture, bric-a-brac, and even the toys of my children, and other property which I am not willing to see exposed for public sale.

Please therefore arrange with the trust company for a deed to me and advise me of the exact amount I am to pay.

In reply to any inquiries that may be made of you touching my intention to accept the gift, use as much of the little of this letter as you may deem best. Yours very truly,

HENRY T. SLOANE.

SEVERELY BURNED BY POWDER.

EXPLOSION IN A STATEN ISLAND FIREWORKS FACTORY INJURES THREE PEOPLE.

There was an explosion in one of the buildings of the Nordlinger Fireworks Company at Port Richmond, Richmond Borough, yesterday afternoon, which resulted in severe injuries to one man and slighter injuries to two youths. The injured man is John McDonald, twenty-four years old, of Harbor Road, Port Richmond. The others are Tony Sinski, nineteen years old, of Egbert-ave., Port Richmond, and Gabriel Luker, sixteen years old, also of Egbert-ave.

The three were in one of the small buildings engaged in rolling crackers. In some way a cracker in the hands of McDonald took fire. It is supposed some foreign substance, possibly a grain of sand, became mixed with the powder, and the friction of rolling caused this to throw out a spark and set the powder on fire. The half-rolled cracker flashed up and set fire to the supply of powder on the bench before the men.

McDonald was badly burned about the hands, arms, face and upper part of his body. The other two were similarly but not so severely burned. The injured persons were attended by Dr. D. O. Stump and then taken to their homes. McDonald's injuries are severe, but it is thought his eyes escaped.

PEACE IN VENEZUELA.

GENERAL GUERRA, THE REVOLUTIONIST, DEFEATED AND A FUGITIVE.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 5.—Peace is now re-established in Venezuela.

General Ramon Guerra, formerly Venezuelan Minister of War and Marine, who started the revolution last February, and was finally severely defeated by the Government troops, has escaped to Colombia.

HIS TITLE BOGUS.

SON OF A PHILADELPHIAN SAYS HE CHOSE IT FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

London, May 5.—In a police court here this afternoon Baron Hector Depenmark was arraigned on the charge of forging cable dispatches in the name of Count Moro, with reference to certain Chinese railway concessions, and thereby obtaining money under false pretences. Count Moro, the prosecuting witness, on cross-examination admitted that his real name is Phillips. He said that he is the son of a manufacturing chemist in Philadelphia, and that he had adopted the title for business purposes. The charge of forgery against Baron Depenmark was dismissed.

AN ATTACK ON ARCHBISHOP IRELAND.

Paris, May 5.—A writer in one of the morning papers here to-day complains in the strongest terms of what he calls the adulation of the French clergy, who allow a foreign priest (meaning Archbishop Ireland, of Minnesota) to preside at the celebration of the anniversary of the deliverance of Orleans and to pronounce a panegyric upon Joan of Arc. The writer is satisfied with this, and declares, in hostile to Archbishop Ireland, who, he declares, is hostile to France.

IMPROVED SEASHORE SERVICE VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Beginning Saturday, May 6th, additional train will leave New York, West 23rd St., 2:30 p. m., for Long Branch, and will return to New York, 11:30 p. m. Week days for Long Branch and Point Pleasant. Returning beginning May 8th week days leaving Point Pleasant at 8 a. m. These trains carry carior car.—Adv.

MONAGHAN'S HEROIC DEATH.

REFUSED TO LEAVE HIS WOUNDED FELLOW-OFFICER, LIEUTENANT LANSDALE.

DETAILS OF THE AMBUSH AND BATTLE OF APRIL 1 NEAR APIA—THE TREACHERY OF HUFNAGEL.

San Francisco, May 5.—The regular correspondent of The Associated Press, writing from Apia, Samoa, under date of April 20